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Man Can Provide Food For Ten Billion People But Lacks Engineering Time

Man has the technical ability to provide food for 10 billion or more people but "the tragedy of the present decade is that we do not have time enough to carry out the immense engineering projects needed," the executive director of the Oak Ridge Associated Universities said Thursday in delivering the Martin Memorial Lecture, entitled "The Earth as a Spaceship."

"The technological, economic, social and political adjustments which would be necessary to add 20 billion gallons of additional fresh water per day every year for the remainder of this century are simply not in sight," declared William G. Pollard.

"In the meantime, there seems to be no way to avoid famine of catastrophic proportions by the early 1970s in India, Pakistan and China."

Pollard predicted it would be a "calamity" unparalleled in human history, with deaths running into the millions.

Famine Will Strike in 70s

By the mid-1970s such famine will strike Indonesia, Iran, Turkey and Egypt, he added, and by 1980 it will engulf most of the other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"These are some of the realities of our filling the earth so rapidly in this century," the scientist remarked. "In the long run we will acquire the technological, economic and political means to provide enough food. The immediate needs are so pressing and increasing so rapidly, there seems no possibility of avoiding a short-term catastrophe."

Dr. Pollard contended that the problem of achieving a stable human population on the planet dwarfs all others in both urgency and difficulty. A solu-

JOEL W. BAKER IS PRESIDENT ELECT; DRS. MOORE, JUDD, VICE PRESIDENTS



PRESIDENT ELECT BAKER

Joel W. Baker, of Seattle, Wash., Thursday afternoon was voted president elect of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Baker and two other officers elect, first vice president Francis D. Moore, Boston, and second vice president Edward S. Judd, Rochester, Minn., were chosen at the annual meeting of the Fellows.

The officers elect will be installed at the 1969 Clinical Congress to be held next October in San Francisco.

Dr. Baker, a 1928 graduate of the University of Virginia School of Medicine, is surgeon-in-chief at Virginia Mason Hospital and Mason Clinic, Seattle, and visiting surgeon at Seattle's Children's Orthopedic Hospital. He is also consultant to the University of Washington and U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals, Seattle, consultant to Madigan General Hospital, Tacoma, and consultant to U. S. Navy Hospital, Bremerton, Wash.

Dr. Baker served on the Board of Regents from 1954 to 1963, and was the College's first vice president from 1967 to 1968. He was taken into Fellowship in 1935.

Francis D. Moore, the College's newly elected first vice president, is a 1939 graduate of Harvard Medical School. He is Moseley professor of surgery at Harvard and chairman of the department of surgery at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. A Fellow since 1946, Dr. Moore also holds honorary fellowships in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and in the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Edward S. Judd, second vice president elect, is professor of surgery at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Rochester, Minn. A 1936 graduate of Rush Medical College, Univer-

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sion must and will be achieved, he said, but "I am fearful that only after famines of awful proportions and their accompanying social paroxysms will sufficient pressure have been brought to bear to force men to a solution."

Sometime in the 21st century, Pollard foresees a stable planetary population achieved at somewhere between six and ten billion people.

"When that has been done," he added, "the requirements of that population for energy, fresh water, food and pure air can and will be met, although most of the intellectual energy and scientific and technological skill of humanity will be absorbed by this task."

Nuclear Power a Must in Every Country

Among the engineering projects that must be carried out are nuclear power and sea water desalting plants in every country of the world, Pollard said.

"To prepare ourselves for double the population at the end of this century," he said, "we must add an average of 30 million acres of new land each year to that already under cultivation. Since most of this new land must come from desert areas of the earth's surface, we must arrange to supply it with about 20 billion gallons of fresh water per day and we must add this much new water supply each year."



J. Edward Manning, Saginaw, Mich., and LeRoy H. Stahlgren, Philadelphia, enjoy sunny weather on Boardwalk.

13,344 Register

Registration at the 54th Congress as of 5 p.m., Thurs., Oct. 17, totaled 13,344. This number includes total professional registration of 8,965; industrial exhibitors, 1,197; visitors, 307; ladies, 2,668; press, staff, convention personnel, 207. At 5 o'clock yesterday the figure was precisely 600 over the highest previous registration in Atlantic City: That was 12,744.

Sympathy and Understanding Doctor Shows His Patients Important to Their Care

Humanitarianism, the ideal that students indicate as their chief motivating factor in their desire to study medicine, but which often is lost somewhere along the course of education, must be recaptured, the new president of the American College of Surgeons said Thursday night at the Convocation.

"With all of the scientific modalities at his command, the surgeon can often accomplish remarkable and brilliant cures," said Dr. Wade, "but the sympathy and understanding he shows can still be a most important part in his care of the patient.

"The very fact that he is separated from his patient by machines and equipment and many assistants makes it all the more his responsibility to see to it that the patient's feelings are considered, his emotional suffering diminished and his dignity assured.

"To a patient who has spent long hours in a recovery room or intensive care unit, the most important factors may be the hands and voices he encounters."

Dr. Wade, emeritus professor of clinical surgery, Cornell University Medical College, spoke to the new Fellows just inducted and their families and friends assembled at the Convocation in Convention Hall.

But Student Becomes Hardened

"Somewhere in the course of his medical education, the student becomes indoctrinated in the pure science or hard science philosophy and tends to change his outlook, at least as he expresses it to his colleagues and teachers, and adopts a much more hardened attitude toward medicine," said Dr. Wade.

"It is obvious to him that anyone who continues to talk about studying medicine to alleviate human suffering may not always be popular with his colleagues. It is sometimes considered weak and rather childish to continue this attitude when one is struggling with intricacies of chemistry, biology and physiology. As he develops along his course he is very apt to be influenced by some of his younger teachers whom he respects and admires, and it is often quite unfashionable for the young, busy teacher in surgery to display what may be considered 'sentimental' attitudes toward medical altruism."

Dr. Wade said he saw signs of a reversal of this philosophy in the decision at Western Reserve and elsewhere to put students at the bedside of patients very early in their careers.

"This is a relatively new attitude that is being accepted by medical schools," said Dr. Wade, "and it is a most hopeful sign that the art of medicine is again being considered along with the science

which has become so predominant in recent years."

Preston Allen Wade, New York, emeritus professor of clinical surgery at Cornell University Medical College and until recently director of the combined fracture service of New York Hospital and the Hospital for Special Surgery, Thursday evening became the 49th president of the College. He succeeds Reed M. Nesbit, Davis, Calif.

Dr. Wade has served since 1958 as a member of the College's Board of Regents, and from 1964 to 1967 was its chairman.

He was born on March 22, 1901, in Helena, Mont., and received his M.D. from Cornell University Medical College in 1925. He became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1932.

A member of the Committee on Trauma since 1946, Dr. Wade has authored articles and books on trauma and traffic accidents.

Allan McKenzie Named Regent; Governors' Officials Re-elected

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sity of Illinois, Dr. Judd became a Fellow in 1947.

Allan D. McKenzie, Vancouver, B. C., was named to the Board of Regents by the Board of Governors at its adjourned meeting Wednesday. He succeeds Clayton H. Crosby, Regina, Sask.

Regents re-elected by the Governors for three-year terms are John I. Brewer, Chicago; Paul H. Holinger, Chicago; Harry M. Spence, Dallas; and Robert M. Zollinger, Columbus, Ohio.

The Governors elected Howard H. Ulfelder, Boston, to their executive committee.

Charles W. McLaughlin, Jr., Omaha; Rudolf J. Noer, Louisville; and Ralph D. Cressman, Palo Alto, were re-elected for one-year terms as the Governors' chairman, vice chairman, and secretary, respectively.

The incoming members of the Board of Governors will be named in the January-February 1969 *Bulletin*.



David C. Sabiston, Jr., Durham (left), and John D. Martin, Jr., Atlanta, talk with Robert J. Coffey, Washington, about 1970 floating Sectional Meeting.



Hector M. Nadal, San Juan (left), Leopoldo Lopez, Caracas, and Rogelio A. Arosemena, Panama, are chairmen of the College's 1970 meetings in their cities.



Harold G. Scheie (checked jacket), Philadelphia; Alson E. Braley, Iowa City, and (right) Robison D. Harley, Philadelphia, attend ophthalmic surgery meeting.



At Wednesday's session on stereotactic surgery are (from left) John F. Mullan, Chicago; Vernon H. Mark, Boston; Javad Hekmatpanah, Chicago; Henry T. Wycis, Philadelphia; and Blain S. Nashold, Jr., Durham. Sixth participant couldn't be certainly identified before time to go to press, which fact the picture editor regrets very much.

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Harris Shumacker Receives Distinguished Service Award

Harris B. Shumacker, Jr., professor of surgery at Indiana University School of Medicine and a pioneer in cardiovascular surgery, yesterday afternoon at the Fellows' meeting received the College's 1968 Distinguished Service Award.

In presenting the award, which was established in 1957 to honor outstanding leadership in College activities, President Reed M. Nesbit cited Dr. Shumacker thus:

"In recognition of his significant contributions

"—to the advancement of vascular surgery during World War II and in subsequent years to open heart procedures and toward the development of an artificial heart;

"—to surgical education at Johns Hopkins and at Yale prior to serving with distinction for 20 years as chairman of the surgical department at the University of Indiana;

"—to this College as a member of its Forum Committee from 1952 to 1960 and as chairman for five of these years, as chairman of its Television Committee since 1965 and as a frequent participant in its scientific programs;

"the American College of Surgeons proudly confers its Distinguished Service Award for 1968 upon Dr. Harris B. Shumacker, Jr."

Enables Successor to Choose Own Staff

Dr. Shumacker held the title of professor of surgery and chairman of the department at Indiana for 20 years, from 1948 to 1968. On June 30, 1968, he voluntarily relinquished his administrative duties, remaining as professor of surgery. He stated that, although it would be several years before his retirement as department head became mandatory, he was making the change now, at a time when both the school of medicine and the department of surgery were in a period of expansion, in order to allow the new chairman the staffing of new positions rather than letting him inherit accomplished facts from a predecessor.

Glenn W. Irwin, Jr., dean of the School of Medicine, paid this tribute to Dr. Shumacker:

"Two decades of assiduous attention to the demands of four masters—teaching, research, patient care and administration—is to be respected. When all four have been accomplished with distinction, it is a record to be honored."

Dr. Shumacker has continued to teach, to do research, to train interns and residents, and to care for patients.

He visits his hospital patients every day, including Sunday, setting an example to the house staff and medical students.

Otorhinolaryngology Advisory Council Meets Here



Spectacles in hand, Jerome A. Hilger, St. Paul (back) looks at Staff Member Reecie Hodgson (left) as (right from back) Paul H. Holinger, Chicago; John E. Bordley, Baltimore; Harold Owens, Los Angeles; and Fernando R. Kirchner, Kansas City, Kan., listen raptly. F. Johnson Putney, Charleston, S. C., holds forth from left corner.

In Final Telecast from Hopkins Dr. Jewett to do Prostatectomy

On the first and only surgery to be beamed from the Hopkins today Hugh J. Jewett will expose the prostate of a 64-year-old white male and if the nodule detected on the left lobe is malignant, Dr. Jewett will do a radical prostatectomy.

The nodule was disclosed during routine examination. The patient has no symptoms referable to the genitourinary tract.

Sitting with the audience on the Stage at Convention Hall will be Ormond S. Culp, Rochester, Minn., who will transmit questions from viewers to Dr. Jewett and to Panelists Wyland F. Leadbetter, Boston; Lino J. Arduino, Des Moines, Iowa; and Jack Lapides, Ann Arbor.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, is entrepreneur of the colorcasts.



"We're on closed-circuit television today, Miss Wilmer, so you might gaze at me from time to time with a look of mute adoration."

Drawing by Whitney Darrow, Jr.
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Blood Through Artery Implanted In Kidney Relieves Hypertension

A large volume of blood can be delivered to the kidney through an artery implanted directly into the kidney as a way of alleviating one form of high blood pressure, according to a report presented Thursday to the Forum on Fundamental Surgical Problems.

Harry S. Goldsmith, Jose Castillo, and Edward J. Beattie, Jr., of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, said they hope the arterial implantation into the cortex of the kidney may also be successful when attempted clinically.

Since it was first demonstrated in 1934 that decreased blood flow to the kidney could result in high blood pressure, various methods have been tried to increase the flow.

The New York group created high blood pressure in animals by constricting the blood flow to the kidney. The dogs were then divided into two groups. One-half of the animals had their spleen removed. They demonstrated no drop in pressure. The remaining also underwent splenectomy but in addition had their splenic artery implanted into their kidney. All these animals subsequently demonstrated a significant drop in their blood pressure.

Irradiation Effect on Lymph Nodes

X-ray therapy impairs the normal function of the lymph nodes in providing a barrier to the passage of tumor cells, according to experimental work reported to the Forum by a group of investigators at Northwestern University Medical School.

The studies showed that dissemination of tumors became evident earlier in rabbits given x-ray treatment to the lymph nodes as compared with those

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Taking in the sun and sights on the Boardwalk, Gerald McDonough, Allentown, Penn., just digs that ice cream.

X-ray Therapy Impairs Lymph Node Function

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rabbits in which lymph nodes had not been previously irradiated.

"The earlier presence of tumor in the pelvic nodes of the irradiated rabbits," the report says, "may be dependent on the following factors: irradiation decreased the barrier function of the lymph node, allowing immediate passage of viable tumor cells during infusion, and/or the irradiated lymph node was unable to retain growing cancer cells for the same length of time as the unirradiated node."

The investigators were Gerald T. Ujiki, Paul H. O'Brien, Paul B. Putong, and William S. Towne.

They said no clinical implications can be made from their experimental model since the techniques and materials were not comparable to those used in man.

Intraperitoneal Tumor Inhibition

A new and effective way to control cancer within the abdominal cavity of experimental animals, using microspheres labeled with radioactive yttrium, was described in another Forum report.

Cancer cells were inserted into the cavity through a small incision in white rabbits. The rabbits were divided into three groups. One received nonradioactive spheres, a second received radioactive spheres at a minimum dosage, and a third at a larger dosage. Tumor was present in 11 of the 16 untreated animals, but only in six out of the 32 treated animals. The microspheres tended to follow the distribution of the tumor cells.

No radiation damage was observed, said the team consisting of James B. Heneghan, John N. Crook, and Isidore Cohn, Jr., of Louisiana State University School of Medicine.

Radioactive yttrium previously has been used in treatment of cancer in an isolated organ of the body. By inserting the microspheres into the peritoneal cavity, it may be possible to control malignancy which follows spillage of

tumor cells after surgery, the authors said.

Repairs Orbital Implant

A patch of preserved human sclera is being used at Indiana University Medical Center to repair an exposed or extruded orbital implant. To date this technique has been successfully employed in four patients.

Eugene M. Helveston and Lawrence Young, reporting at yesterday's Forum, said the work was begun because many patients who have an eye removed develop unsightly sockets or are unable to wear an artificial eye because of extrusion of the implant. This unsightly socket may take many months of treatment, including one or more operations, before a satisfactory looking artificial eye can be worn.

In some cases, in spite of much effort on the part of the surgeon and the patient, a satisfactory cosmetic result is never obtained.

Human bank sclera is an extremely strong material, easy to work with, and does not provoke allergic reaction, said Dr. Helveston, Indianapolis.

Antimicrobial Urinary Catheter

To help overcome infections caused by indwelling catheters placed in the bladder, a special plastic coating, impregnated with an antibiotic, has been applied to the catheter in tests at the Jewish Hospital and State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn.

Bernard S. Levowitz, director of the department of surgery at Jewish Hospital, presented experimental and clinical evidence supporting the value of the design at Thursday's Forum.

Among a control group of 12 dogs which had received untreated catheters, eight exhibited contaminated urine in 48 hours and all showed bacteriuria after 96 hours. In the experimental group consisting of 14 dogs, all of which had received catheters coated with the antibiotic material, called Hydron, the urine of three dogs was contaminated at 48 hours, of four dogs at 96 hours, and of six dogs at 120 hours. Eight of the 14 animals had sterile urine after 120 hours.

In preliminary clinical trials, the infection rate in patients with conventional indwelling catheters was 70% at the end of 72 hours. In patients with Hydron antibiotic-coated catheters, this was reduced to 7%.

Most of the available antibiotics, singly or in combination, can be incorporated into the synthetic Hydron material to exert action against any specific infection, said Dr. Levowitz.

He estimated between 10 and 15% of all hospital cases require an indwelling catheter some time during their stay. Many of these develop significant urinary tract infection which complicates and extends hospitalization.

Collaborating with Dr. Levowitz in the project were Joseph N. LaGuerre, Harold Kay, Stephen M. Lazarus, Sidney Weinberg, and William S. Calem.



Mrs. Loyal Davis takes in the ladies' rites Monday as blonde Mrs. Martin H. Max, Chicago, gives t.l.c. to her tea and Mrs. Fred Bobzien, Antioch, Ill., hands folded, ponders on which cake she'll take.



Mrs. Lewis W. Guiss (left), of Los Angeles, converses with (center) Mmes. W. H. Markgraf, Belair Bluffs, Fla., and Alain R. Krause, Pasadena.



These charmers are Lester R. Dragstedt II and Mrs. Dragstedt, Des Moines, Iowa, who look so healthy wheeling along that members of this newspaper staff hope to go and do likewise.